AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS LETTER

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AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Letter contains a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, concerning the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

SEAMEN NOT LABORERS SAYS U. S. HIGH COURT

Washington, Nov. 11.—The United States supreme court has ruled that seamen are not "laborers" within the meaning of the United States contract labor law, which makes it illegal to import contract laborers into this country.

Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the California state federation of labor, and member of the Seamen's union, read the decision. Proceedings were for penalties for violation of the law on the ground that 19 Chinese had been brought from Hong Kong to Hamilton on a British ship for service on American ships in refusing this plea, the court made a distinction between "seamen" and "laborers," and ruled that the seamen were not brought "into this country."

The same legalistic reasoning is shown in denying the claim that a ship of American registry engaged in foreign commerce is a part of the territory of the United States in the sense that men employed on it can be said to be laboring "in the United States" or "performing labor in this country."

"It is, of course, true," said the court, "that for the purpose of jurisdiction a ship, even on the high seas, is often said to be a part of the territory of the nation whose flag it flies. But in the physical sense this expression is a figurative one which cannot be extended to the extent of treating seamen employed on such a ship as if they were in the country of its registry would be grotesque."

AGAINST "WELFARE" PLAN.

Chicago, Nov. 17.—The United States shipping board has decided against the notorious "welfare" discharge book system of the Lake Carriers' association. Organized seamen on the great lakes have won an important victory over anti-union employers who recently in the shipping season which expired four-fifths of the total registered tonnage of the great lakes, operating nearly 400 boats. The dominating member of the association is the Pittsburg Steamship company, a subsidiary of the Steel trust.

The government's action followed an agreement by the Lake Seamen's union last September to postpone a strike pending an investigation of the "welfare" system, which the strike action had been taken. The vessel owners agreed to abide by the government's decision. Robert F. Hass, former governor of New Hampshire, was selected by the shipping board to investigate and the decision followed his report.

Under the "welfare" plan a condition of employment on the association's boat was the possession of a book in which was recorded the history of the worker, and even the color of his hair. The scheme was an blacklist and has been contested for years by great lakes' seamen.

A special agent of the federal department of labor—Paul F. Brissenden—recently investigated the situation and reported that: "The obvious result has been the elimination of union men, the use of strikebreakers and the virtual exercise of the power of the blacklist."

U. S. ACTS IN MINE DISPUTE.

Washington, Nov. 11.—On information that the Cabin Creek Mine company, Raleigh, West Virginia, refused to provide a meeting place for its miners' union, which adjusted an agreement with the operators, Fuel Administrator Garfield sent the following communication to the management of that company:

"I am informed that you are refusing to provide a meeting place for the local union upon the company's property in violation of the agreement. Without pretending to judge as to the merits of the spirit of the arrangement, I wish to call to your attention the reported resulting in the increase of the cost of coal production, please advise me as to facts and take such steps as will continue the mines in operation. If you fail to agree with me, I will set time for a conference with both sides here."

FRUIT PROFITS LARGE.

San Francisco, Nov. 12.—Orchard and vineyard owners in this state have made a profit this year of $15,000,000, according to estimates of railroad traffic managers and the traffic manager of the California fruit distributors. This means a profit of over $9 per acre on the fruit crop.

Twenty-two thousand cars were shipped in 442 trains out of the state with a gross income of $24,000,000. This gross profit was divided as follows: Commissions, $1,000; railroads and icebags, $875; packing, $2,000; boxes, $800; net profit to growers, $275.

If favorable weather continues, 2,500 additional cars, at a profit of $1,500 each, will increase profits $3,750,000.

There were 1,000 cars used for the transportation of table grapes, packed in sawdust. Refrigeration for the 2,000 cars involved the use of 30,000,000 pounds of ice, or 11 1-2 tons per car.

ROAD NEARLY FINISHED.

Seattle, Nov. 17.—Before the end of next month the first regular freight service over the coast end of the Alaska government railroad will be established, according to William Ross, chairman of the Alaska railroad commission.

The road is being built by the United States government. It is to be one mile long and the work has been completed, with preliminary work done over many miles more.

100,531 ACCIDENTS.

Olympia, Wash., Nov. 17.—There have been 100,531 accidents reported since the state industrial insurance commission took over the work, October, 1911. Out of the above number of accidents, 1,661 have been fatal. In October there were 2,078 accidents, 25 of which were fatal.

GIVE FREE FARM COURSES.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 17.—The state agricultural college announces a three-month' course in practical agriculture without cost to residents of this state. The course includes fruit growing, market gardening, poultry raising and home economics.

WANT $1 A WEEK MORE.

San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The Waitresses' union is attempting to enforce a new wage contract which calls for an increase of $1 a week.

BAKERS MAKE GAINS.

Minneapolis, Nov. 17.—The Bakers' union is conducting an organizing and publicity campaign and reports a number of new agreements secured.

LABOR LOSSES SHOWN IN ACCIDENT REPORT

Washington, Nov. 11.—"Labor shortage" claimants can find a wide field for their activity in the report of the United States bureau of labor statistics on the injuries in Machine Building Industry," which has just been issued.

In the 194 plants investigated in 1913 the number of accidents was 13,861, resulting in 6 fatalities, 411 permanent injuries and 13,137 temporary disabilities. The bureau figured these accidents on the basis of 300 days' work lost and finds that workers employed full time (300 days a year) each lost 2.4 days per month, or 28.8 days lost a year. Yard labor has the highest percentage, with 39 days lost in a year. Next to yard labor comes the shop, with a loss of 77 days.

The high rates for boiler shops are attributed to the use of machines riveters and scaffolding. For the excessive rates in the yard department, responsibility is laid to the general neglect of safe location and construction of the transportation systems of the plants, coupled with lack of safety precautions and instructions.

One of the fundamental incentives in a study of this character, says the report, is whether or not accidents are preventable. The answer is difficult, because of the fact that very few plants had reliable accident records prior to the study of property.

The report presents a very careful study of the very important subject of accident causes. For the industry as a whole "falling objects" stands out as the most prolific cause of accidents, the frequency rate being 14 cases per 1,000 300-day workers. As measured by severity, "cranes and hoists" assume first place, the severity rate varying from 2.4 to 7.2 days lost per 300-day worker in different groups of plants.

SUICIDE RATE REDUCED.

New York, Nov. 11.—One effect of the war, writes Frederick L. Hoffman in a local insurance journal, has been to reduce the number of suicides not only in this country, but in all neutral and belligerent countries of which records are available. While the general prosperity and employment in neutral countries and in the belligerent countries have generally been regarded as the cause of this, more intimate explanations have been developed by the writer.

Bridgeport, Conn., which has enjoyed as much activity and war prosperity as any city in the country, showed the lowest rate in its suicide rate. The Bridgeport rate in that year was fifth highest of 70 large cities, or 22.7 per 100,000, against an average of 17.4 per 100,000 of all the cities considered in the report. During 1916 the Bridgeport rate increased 11.6 per 100,000 of population, approximately 51 per cent.

One of the strange and unexplained facts disclosed by the analysis is that the rate of suicide is higher on the Pacific coast and grows lighter toward the east. The rate of suicide in Pacific coast cities is 30.2; Rocky mountain cities, 24.6; central cities, 21.6; eastern cities, 17.1.

WHY UNIONS ARE DISLIKED.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 17.—One of the reasons why coal operators in this state are opposed to the annual trade unionists is shown in the following statement by the West Virginia Mine Operators' association:

"Allowing a checkweighman on the tipples is the thin wedge and there is one thing that the operators fight against the hardest and is the one thing that will cost them more than the hardest.

The checkweighman is the most essential thing necessary for the miner to secure credit for the work they produce. And it is necessary more so at this time than any other time for the miner that every possible trick known to the trade will be utilized now to deprive the mining of some of the advance granted by the fuel administrator. Boys keep your eye on the scales. The checkweighman is your only safeguard."

OPPOSE COERCION.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 17.—"Those who talk too glibly of coercing workers into contributing to the purpose most important—the industrial support of the war," writes William M. Reedy, editor of Reedy's Mirror, "Those who assume that all "strikes are disloyal" strikes are not making for national solidarity.

"Wages are far behind the cost of living and necessitous people are in fear of the worst. The workers are worthy of their hire. If some of their demands at the present time are extreme, it might be well for those who deem them so to look to the workers' bills at the butchers' and the grocers' shops."

FAVOR TAXES, NOT BONDS.

Trinidad, Col., Nov. 11.—At a reception by Trinidad citizens in honor of Congressman Keating, chairman of the house ways and means committee of congress, the lawmaker made it plain that he favored taxation rather than bond issues to win the war.

"I have little admiration," he said, "for the patriotism of the man who shows his soldier boy off to the train to his office to mark up the price of food." He believed that every man the soldier staked his all—his life—the dollar should be made to take its place in the war. He said he had taken from the ties of kindred and placed his life upon the altar of his country.

ADVICE ON SOCIAL UNREST.

Fargo, N. D., Nov. 11.—In a speech in this city, Dr. H. C. Leonard, of Hamline, Minn., gave this advice on social unrest:

"Don't concern yourself too much about the problem of unrest. Instead of the question of your concern rather be to learn the cause of the unrest and remove it."

The speaker suggested that the organizations now working for war aspects should be put to work after the war in fighting poverty, disease and poor living conditions.

COMMENT ON HATTERS' CASE.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 11.—This is what the Connecticut Labor Press says of the ending of the long drawn-out Danbury hatters' case:

"Those who were loud in their denunciation of organized labor for its "desertion of the Danbury hatters when the loss of their homes and property was brought home, rather that, as usual, the A. F. of L. and the United Hatters knew what they were about."

MILL WORKERS STRIKE.

Puyallup, Wash., Nov. 11.—Saw mill workers employed by the Brew Manufacturing company are striking for a raise wages 5 cents an hour. Present rates are $2 to $2.75 a day.

LABOR'S PARLIAMENT CONVENES AT BUFFALO

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Facing the most momentous questions in the history of the trade union movement, the thirty-seventh annual convention of the A. F. of L. convened in this city Monday, Nov. 12.

The great changes in the economic life of the people since last April, because of the war, are indicated by the statement issued by the council:

"The report which we submit for the year," says the council, "shows that the American trade union movement is more and stronger than ever before and thus far it has been able, during a very critical emergency, to protect the interests and welfare of organized labor and to do its share during a transition period, not only to prevent deterioration of standards but to establish constructive agencies for dealing with new problems and conditions.

"In meeting this critical emergency the American labor movement has been aided and encouraged by the help enjoyed by the labor movements of European countries.

"We have had the benefit of the experience of workers in European countries in dealing with (1) war problems, and (2) many of the industries of this country have been gradually organized to meet war conditions and produce war supplies for the governments that were at war.

"We have had the gratification we report specific developments showing that the American labor movement has secured the best agreements with the government that have been secured in any other warring countries."

On the eight-hour question the executive council said: "The principle of a maximum workday of eight hours has been indorsed by the society and officially by the United States government." Rulings by the attorney general are recorded in which the eight-hour day is declared to be in accord with provision for any emergency.

The report covers every activity of the American Federation of Labor during the year, including the trade union movement must prepare for social changes because of the war, is indicated by this statement:

"The already changed relationship between workers and employers, as well as between the toilers and our government, even though we have not entered the conflict, betokens still further changes when this war shall have been concluded."

The report of Secretary Frank Morrison shows that on A. F. of L. has a membership of 2,371,434. This is the greatest membership in history and is an increase of 258,723 over the year 1916. This membership constitutes 111 national and international unions and 945 local trade and federal labor unions, and is also affiliated with five A. F. of L. departments (metal, building, railway employes, mining and union label trades), and with 46 state federation, 763 city central bodies and 41 local department councils.

There were 589 charters to national, international, central, local trade and federal labor unions issued during the year. This is the highest number in 15 years.

A feature of Secretary Morrison's report is the record of gains made by "local trade and federal labor unions, organizations that are chartered directly by the A. F. of L. and assisted and cared for by it, but not until sufficient number in each craft or calling is organized to make them self-sustaining. These unions comprise every conceivable calling. Cold benders and potash workers, nurses and garbage collectors, window cleaners and chemical workers, city firemen and janitors, all report hours reduced, wages increased and working conditions improved. The presence of these workers typifies the solidarity of labor under the stress of adversity, the helpfulness of Labor and should be sufficient answer to the fair-minded opponent who has been led to believe that the trade union movement is only interested in "skilled" workers.

RAILROAD PROFITS BREAK ALL RECORDS

Washington, Nov. 12.—Railroad employes of all classes who are attempting to secure wage increases in lieu of high prices will be interested in Clifford Thorne's protest against straight rate increases. Thorne represents large shippers. In a letter to John Barton Payne, general counsel of the carriers, who favors the railroads' plea, Mr. Thorne says:

"Representatives of railroad securities as a class have declined in value at a loss rate than those of industrials, which have been supported by the United States government. There is a world-wide financial situation that has affected the buying power of all men and of all nations. The decline in security values is not due to inadequate railroad credit or inadequate railroad earnings. It is due to the war. You must know that fact to be true.

"The great human catastrophe that is between us and the peace table has caused a shortage of a cheap crude commodity, and now Congress has before it a bill to compel the railroads to accumulate during the past 35 or 36 months, a fund equivalent to increase in traffic during the past four years.

"It is true that the cost of labor and of railroad supplies has gone up, but it is also true that there has been a marvelous increase in traffic that over and above all these added expenses, has produced a profit on the whole during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, earned net more than in any previous year, with only one exception in their entire history.

"The interstate commerce commission, on June 30, 1917, rendered their decision in the 15 per cent case. The record showed that the eastern railroads, on the whole last year earned over 101-2 per cent on all their capital. This was net after paying all expenses, above all taxes, and above all interest on bonds and debt. And yet the commission, by a majority, gave carriers an advance of approximately $170,000,000."

POVERTY IN EAST ST. LOUIS.

East St. Louis, Ill., Nov. 11.—Business Agent James Ellis, of the Cooks' Cutters' and Grocery Clerks' union has made a comprehensive report on his investigation race riots last summer that sanitary conditions in this city are "worse than in any city," that seven barefoot children in dilapidated houses at Christmas eating molasses and bread for their principal meal.

"In normal times the average yearly wage of common laborers at the packing houses is $840 at the most," said the unionist. "They don't live—they exist."

LEATHER WORKERS UNITE.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 17.—Officers of the United Leather Workers' International union report that 40 locals have been organized during the past month. They are located at Minneapolis, Fort Smith, Ark., Rock Island, Des Moines, Iowa; Green Bay, Wis., and Bristol, Tenn. This international union was formed as a result of amalgamation of all workers in the leather industry from Hide to Shoe, from tannery to the employe on the finished product.

BIG OIL EARNINGS.

New York, Nov. 17.—Stockholders in the Tidewater Oil company are not worrying over the high cost of living as the company reported the fiscal business of $21,621,623 in the nine months ended September 30, compared with $2,000,000 for the entire full year of 1916. After deducting vast amounts for depreciation and depletion, there remained a balance of $8,385,50, equal to $24.74 for each share of stock.

MOLDERS RAISE WAGES.

Detroit, Nov. 17.—Iron Molders' union No. 261 has raised wages from $4.50 to $5.50 a day.

Bradford, Pa., Nov. 17.—The iron molders' strike has been settled with employers raising wages 5 cents a day until the first of year, when an additional increase will be granted.

CAR STRIKE AT AKRON.

Akron, Ohio, Nov. 17.—To enforce a wage increase street car men in this city have tied up the lines. Two hundred work.

ANTI-WAR ADVOCATES GIVEN LESS FREEDOM

New York, Nov. 17.—Judge Rogers of the United States circuit court of appeals has made it possible for the post office department to tighten its cold around anti-war publications, even though opposition to the war be expressed in public speech rather than by open declaration.

The decision upheld the government's denial to the mails of a magazine which, the post office department claimed, violated the espionage law.

In ruling that the publication obstructed recruiting the court gave this sweeping power to the postmaster general:

"Even though we were not convinced that any such intent (obstructing recruiting) existed, and were in doubt concerning it, the case would be governed by the principle that the head of a department of government may decide and which will not be overruled by the courts in a matter which involves his judgment and discretion and which is within his jurisdiction"

The article which English conscientious objectors were praised was held to be an encouragement to "disloyal" acts.

"The article taken as a whole," said Judge Rogers, "may well be regarded as calculated to encourage objectors to be as steadfast protesters against government conscriptions" as their English comrades."

The court made no distinction between conscientious objectors and others on the ground that a cartoon can express ideas as lucidly and clearly as a printed matter.

The decision empowers the postmaster general to pass upon the mails not after a period of time, but as soon as the publication appears. After a period of the war department during the period of the war, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, under a gentlemen's agreement for all work on land under the jurisdiction of his department.

Under the agreement a labor board emergency fleet corporation signed an agreement with the Shipbuilding and building trades unions establishing an adjustment board to settle disputes in ships building plants. Secretary Treasurer Berres, of the A. F. of L. metal trades department represents the building trades unions.

Disputes in the unloading of boats will be adjusted by a committee consisting of government representatives, vessel owners and T. V. O'Connor, president of the International Longshoremen's association.

The Seamen's International union ratified the agreement between its representatives, the government and vessel owners, which includes a wage scale and working conditions during the war.

The United Leather Workers' International union has an agreement with the war department and leather contractors that establishes the union's 48-cent minimum, and the adjustment of disputes without strike. W. H. Brown, president of the union, and the leather workers' international union, have associated with a contractor and two army officers as members of the adjustment committee.

Vice president Duncan declined to investigate labor conditions in the far west includes John H. Walker, president of the Illinois state federation of labor and E. P. Marsh, president of the Washington state federation of labor.

EXPLOIT CONVICT LABOR.

Jefferson City, Mo., Nov. 11.—In report by the Cole county grand jury, the "system" of letting convicts to contractors at state farms is denounced. The report says:

"Holled down, much of the Flickert argument in the case against Billings, Thomas Mooney, Mrs. Mooney, and now Walsberg has been that the crime was so horrible that the defendants must be guilty. It was to foster this fabulous that the prosecution chose to try the prisoners on an indictment charging them with the death, under peculiarly shocking circumstances, of one of the women employed in the prison and help feeling horror and indignation at the details of such a crime and it is not improbable that it was the great prosecutor to turn these sentiments, this horror and this fear, against any person who happens to be sitting in the prisoner's box. Politicians, and others who for profit can be made to do yeoman service in the month of a chess crusade against the prisoner, at a moment's thought would convince any sensible person that the crime charged has nothing to do with the question under examination. But the use of such weapons stamps the system as vicious. In the Walsberg case, from first to last, they have made no pretense of concern for the sincerity and the integrity of the prosecution."

WOMEN WIPING ENGINES.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 11.—Organized metal workers employed in the Milwaukee railroad shops object to the installation of women and girls as wipers in the round houses. These women are compelled to work in dirty, dangerous pits, and when they need to climb upon to push a big turn table with a giant locomotive on it, they were turned away," said an officer of one union, "and the next morning the women were back to work in the pits. This character of work is absolutely unfit for women. At first they appeared in skirts, but the work was so dirty that their dresses were soaked with oil and grease, so they have adopted overalls. When the hostler blows four whistles the women must scramble out of the pits and lug and push at the heavy turn table with a large locomotive on it. This work is a strain on men, and it is unfit for women should not be permitted to do it."

SECURED LABOR QUICK.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 11.—The Newark Ledger prints this editorial at a time when influences in this locality are claiming an insuperable "labor shortage" how!:

"In the early part of the week a manufacturer of electrical municipal employment bureau in this city to furnish 1,000 men for drilled and tapped holes in a Camp Dix. Within 48 hours the much needed men were on their way.

"The response was a surprise, and a very pleasant surprise, to army officers and contractors."

SUFFS POKE SENATOR.

Washington, Nov. 17.—Following the acceptance of woman suffrage by the lower house of New York, the National American Woman Suffrage association takes this sly poke at Senator Wadsworth, author of the twenty-first Wadsworth amendment:

"It is difficult to see how even Senator Wadsworth, husband of the granddaughter of Dolly Madison, can refuse to vote for a measure demanded by more than one-half of his electors."

"PATRIOTIC" EMPLOYERS.

Tacoma, Wash., Nov. 11.—Shipyard workers and the Postmasters and Telegraph company postponed their strike call until Monday, so as to not to interfere with the liberty loan campaign. Trade union officials gave assurance that the employers took and worked six full days last winter while other members were idle.

METAL WORKERS STRIKE.

New Orleans, Nov. 17.—Sheet Metal Workers' union No. 16 has secured signed signatures to its new wage scale of 50 cents an hour, and is conducting a campaign for the eight-hour day, after twelve months of agitation for a shorter day.

GOVERNMENT DEALS WITH TRADE UNIONS

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12.—Since last April, when the government declared that a state of war exists with Germany, the United States government has inaugurated a new policy of recognition of organized labor.

In referring to the appointment by the president of Vice President Duncan as a member of the Russian commission, the A. F. of L. executive council, in its report to the thirty-seventh annual convention in this city, makes this interesting statement: "His position was the first representative of organized labor ever appointed as a diplomatic mission of the government of the United States."

Under the caption "Labor's War Agreements and Representation" the executive council lists established relations between various branches of the government and sections of the organized workers. An agreement, signed by Secretary of Weather Baker and President Gompers, provides for unionism in labor in localities where cantonments are erected, with "consideration given to special circumstances, if any." John R. Alpine, president of the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, is chairman of the labor commission of this. This agreement is duplicated in all other work done for the war department during the period of the war. Secretary of the Navy Daniels has a similar agreement for all work on land under the jurisdiction of his department.

Under the agreement a labor board emergency fleet corporation signed an agreement with the Shipbuilding and building trades unions establishing an adjustment board to settle disputes in ships building plants. Secretary Treasurer Berres, of the A. F. of L. metal trades department represents the building trades unions.

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CAR MEN RAISE WAGES.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 17.—The Mahoning and Shenango Railway and Light company has agreed with its organized car service men to sign a contract that does not expire until April, 1918. A similar agreement has been signed in which wages are increased 2 cents an hour for less than six months employes, and 5 cents an hour for those who have been employed two years and over.

Fort Smith, Ark., Nov. 17.—The Street Car men's union has successfully tied its wage demand with the local traction company. Wages are increased 4 cents an hour for 8 months men, union refused to accept a longer contract.

MOVABLE GROCERY STORES.

Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 17.—Grocery stores that come to the customer is the purpose of a corporation that has filed articles of incorporation in this city. These traveling stores will be operated by motor. They will be compartments in motor trucks. The contract grocery store handles. While the movable grocery store is intended for rural and suburban districts it can be used in more thickly settled sections, for that it will save grocers' delivery charges.

$14,000 FOR SEVEN FINGERS.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Brooklyn Rapid Transit company paid Ida Ryan, 7-year-old Katherine Catena $14,000 for the loss of seven fingers. The girl was run over by a Brooklyn car while crossing last year. Four fingers of the right hand were crushed and the left hand had to be amputated.

The father was awarded $1,500 damages for the loss of the girl's services.

WANT EIGHT HOURS.

New York, Nov. 17.—Water and street carmen affiliated with the International union of Water, Gas and Electric workers are asking an eight-hour day and a 25 per cent wage increase. The demands include a minimum scale for municipal workers, restoration of supervisors, and reinstatement of men fired for attempting to unionize the plants.

RECORD CROPS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—American farmers will have a total corn crop of 2,748,000,000 bushels, or nearly one-fifth of a billion more than the United States, according to the department of agriculture, which also forecasts a wheat crop, with 250,000,000 bushels, will also break all records.

MORE R. R. EFFICIENCY.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The railroads war board reports that on 17 of the country's principal railroads a saving of 1,000,000 car days per month has been made by increasing the average mileage of freight cars from 25 miles a day to 27 miles a day, or 8 per cent, and increasing the average load per car from 27 tons to 29 tons, a gain of 7 per cent.

WOMEN'S DEMAND JUSTICE.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11.—Protesting to W. H. Rogers and W. H. Knerr, federal and state mediators, representatives of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' union, the women ordered to leave Bingham, this county, call attention to this outrage and ask that they be accorded rights granted best every citizen.

The women say that the Citizens' Protective association of Bingham is but an alias of the Utah Copper company; that the subcommittee of the committee who issued the deportation order is a company foreman, and that the members of the association and the acts of the committee were guided and directed by the company.

"In common with the members of the association," the unionists say, "we desire peace, but we would secure it not by strangling all organized protest, but by redressing grievances. We protest to them that if they would use their energies to combat autocracy in industry, democracy would be established labor, acting within the law, industrial injustice would be diminished and crime would be unknown.

"We insist that the town of Bingham and the Bingham Mines belong to the people, and those of other mining companies adjacent thereto, are subject to the laws of the state of Utah, and further that we have a right to pass along any road or commonly used highway without the permission or protestation of any character from any source whatsoever."

UNIONISTS ARE JAILED.

Bloomington, Ill., Nov. 11.—The Collinsville (Ill.) trades assembly asks the Bloomington trades and labor assembly to call the attention of the attorney general to the outrage of imprisoning workers who have been jailed in this city by Federal Judge Humphrey on injunction proceedings.

"Our imprisoned men," says the Collinsville unionists, "are not guilty of any offense against the law, but are being punished for the sole offense in a protest against the Machine Tool and Bowlers' union, the American attitude of the Illinois Bowlers' and Bowling company, in importing large numbers of negroes as strikebreakers and denying white men working men the right to organize and improve the intolerable conditions under which they worked. They are the victims of a partisan and prejudiced injunction judge, the tool and servant of unscrupulous corporations."

The Collinsville workers are members of the Machine Tool and Bowlers' union No. 38 and have been on strike since last April for the union recognition, wages increases and the reinstatement of five associates who have been victimized because of trade union activity.

BAKERS UNDER LICENSE LAW.

Washington, Nov. 11.—All bakeries in the United States, including those of hotels, restaurants and clubs, and excepting only the small neighborhood bakery shop, which does less than 10 barrels or flour a month, are required to take out a federal license under regulations to be promulgated by the president, and issued by the president, which makes the baking industry, as far as possible, a government, and will be practically controlled by the federal government.

Anybody for failure to take out a license is punishable by heavy fine or two years' imprisonment, or both.

R. R. MACHINISTS GAIN.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—After a four-days' conference with its organized employes, the Baltimore & Ohio railroad raised wages of these 1,500 employes 5 cents an hour. This is a flat increase, which will mean an increase of 14-1-3 cents an hour on the eight-hour day, and 10 cents an hour on the ten-hour day. This is the first increase in wages in this shop in 15 years and is the first 10-cent minimum wage ever paid in Baltimore. It is known as the northeast territory.

TAILORS RAISE WAGES.

Denver, Col., Nov. 17.—Tailors employed in custom work in clothing houses in this city have won their strike for increased wages. Minimum wage is increased $2 to $3 a week, with time and one-half for overtime instead of double. Saturday night work is abolished and shop committees are recognized. Union workers have just been organized.

TO LICENSE DETECTIVES.

Detroit, Nov. 17.—The people of this city have adopted a charter amendment which provides for the licensing of detectives.

PAPER WORKERS STRIKE.

Camas, Wash., Nov. 17.—Refusal to recognize trade unionism has resulted in a strike of the paper mill workers at this place.

CENSUS OF MAN POWER.

Washington, Nov. 11.—For the purpose of assembling the man power of the nation against Germany the war department is preparing to examine the coming more than 1,000 million draft eligibles. The president has issued a statement in connection with the draft law to the effect:

"The selective principle must be carried to its logical conclusion. We must make a complete inventory of the qualifications of all registrants in order to determine as to each man not already selected for duty with the colors, the place in the military, industrial or agricultural ranks of the nation in which his experience and training can best be made to serve the common good. This project involves an inquiry by the selection boards into the industrial and educational qualifications of nearly ten million men."

Each registrant will be forwarded questions to be answered by him. Promptly as the boards receive these answers, they will classify factual classes to which the registrants belong. When a man's place is thus determined the order in which he shall be called in his class will be fixed by the date of the day of his number was drawn in the draft lottery of last July. Every eligible is entitled to appeal from the classification given him by his local board.

It is stated that the calling of any other class will hardly be probable before the latter part of February.

GAINS BY PAINTERS.

Lafayette, Ind., Nov. 11.—The Painter and Decorator, official magazine of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, says:

"Since January 1, more than 200 local unions—one-third of the membership of the brotherhood—have gained an increase in wages or a shorter workday—some both. And this is just the beginning of the movement. Many of the 700 local unions that made no demands are working under two and three year agreements which provide for an advance in wages each year. This report is second to none. No other international trade union has accomplished more within the same local period. Many of the gains made were substantial gains, so that the wages of the painter and paper hanger, the glazier and other of the kindred trades compare favorably with those of other workers in the building industry.

"We cannot afford to rest on our laurels because we are in a position to relax our efforts for a single moment. Liberal as have been the gains made in recent years, they have not been sufficient to meet the increase in the cost of living."

IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The government's immigration statistics record 29,000 immigrants from Europe in August not one immigrant arrived from Hungary, Servia or Montenegro. In the previous month—July—these countries, which have been one of the sources for America's cheap labor supply, arrived 2,000 immigrants.

In August, 1914, before the war affected immigration, there were 32,000 arrivals from these countries. In the same period there were 1,544 arrivals from Hungary, 1,000 from Servia and in August, 1917, these arrivals were 13 and 478, respectively.

STRIKEBREAKERS WASTE.

St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 17.—The state council of defense has ordered an investigation of the charge that strikebreakers employed by the Swift and Armour packing plants are wasting food. The complaint was made by President Wood of the state federation of labor, who is a member of the state council of defense. Strikebreakers destroy 75 to 80 per cent of the material which is thrown into the fertilizer department.

CANDY GIRLS SUED.

Seattle, Nov. 11.—Two candy and biscuit companies have brought suit against the Bakery workers union for higher wages. Damages because of a boycott and picketing are asked. One of the companies, Frederick & Nelson, is paying women $10 a week to act as guards for strikebreakers on delivery automobiles.

WANT SEVEN-HOUR DAY.

Sacramento, Cal., Nov. 11.—A seven-hour day instead of eight hours is part of a new wage scale submitted to employers by the Typographical union. Rates are increased 5 per cent, to become effective the first of the year.

COAL TEAMSTERS WIN.

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 11.—Coal teamsters have won a raise from $18 to $21 a week, with overtime of 40 cents an hour in 7 p. m. and 1 a. m., and time and a half after 1 a. m.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 11.—Protesting to W. H. Rogers and W. H. Knerr, federal and state mediators, representatives of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' union, the women ordered to leave Bingham, this county, call attention to this outrage and ask that they be accorded rights granted best every citizen.

The unionists say that the Citizens' Protective association of Bingham is but an alias of the Utah Copper company; that the subcommittee of the committee who issued the deportation order is a company foreman, and that the members of the association and the acts of the committee were guided and directed by the company.

"In common with the members of the association," the unionists say, "we desire peace, but we would secure it not by strangling all organized protest, but by redressing grievances. We protest to them that if they would use their energies to combat autocracy in industry, democracy would be established labor, acting within the law, industrial injustice would be diminished and crime would be unknown.

"We insist that the town of Bingham and the Bingham Mines belong to the people, and those of other mining companies adjacent thereto, are subject to the laws of the state of Utah, and further that we have a right to pass along any road or commonly used highway without the permission or protestation of any character from any source whatsoever."

CLERGYMAN DEFENDS ARIZONA UNIONISTS

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 17.—Charging that "a pretty much controlled press" in the mining camps of this state makes it impossible for the general public to know the truth, Rev. Wm. Bennett of this city recounted Arizona's copper labor troubles in a sermon to his congregation.

"You who believe we have a democracy in industry in Arizona," he said, "may be not too hard to believe in organizations of workingmen and women remember that the United States has had two great wars. In revolutionary times we fought for the right to have something to say, and in the civil war we fought for the right to organize and stay organized. In both wars the right was made to fight. At heart they are peaceful.

"I want the labor unions in a humane, reasonable manner, and they, too, will be peaceable. I have planted Protestant churches in Mexico; treat them to mounted machine guns spitting, at the rate of eight, through the streets of a peaceful Colorado town, spitting bullets into the air for a half minute; treat them to deportations, as they were in Bisbee—treat them to the machine gun, and you can expect the unions to fight back.

"No one maintains for a moment that the unions are perfect; nor defends all their methods or practices. But if we are to continue to live, and fight for their very existence, as we always have, we can't expect them to be saints in their conflicts of weapons. We recognize the fundamental right to organize; we maintain that only through collective bargaining have the men ever obtained the conditions which approximate justice. And yet we oppose that organization, and we block that collective bargaining whenever we can.

"What can we expect?"

BOOK PAPER COMBINE ENDS.

Washington, Nov. 11.—Book paper manufacturers have made an agreement with the federal trade commission by which unfair trade practices will be stopped and no further action taken on the commission's complaint that manufacturers conspired to fix prices up.

The commission's order is one of the most sweeping issued by that body. The manufacturers are ordered to dissolve their trade association, to limit membership in the bureau, from reorganizing it or from organizing another in its place, or any association. They are also ordered to cease engaging in any concerted movement to restrict the output of book print paper. The latter prohibition includes telephone communications, correspondence, personal meetings, "or in any other manner whatsoever."

TO TEACH SHIPBUILDING.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The United States shipping board has opened a shipbuilding school at Newport News. Workmen employed in yards in all sections of the country will attend.

The experiment is termed industrial. It is modeled on the system used in training officers for the national army at Plattsburg, because men employed in shipbuilding will be perfected themselves as shipbuilders, but a large part of the instruction will be devoted to teach them how best to impart their knowledge to others. As the end of the war nears, "dilution" will return to their own yards.

STEEL EARNINGS LARGE.

New York, Nov. 17.—The Midvale Steel and Ordnance company and subsidiary companies report net profits of $4,019,285 for the quarter ended September 30, after charges and with $8,253,700 for the second quarter and $7,054,261 for the first quarter. The net profits for the nine months total $18,326,246. The profits for the nine months last year were equivalent to $4.02 a share on $100,000,000 capital stock ($20 par), or at the rate of $16.08 a share per annum.

BUTCHERS MAKE GAINS.

New York, Nov. 11.—Employing butchers have failed to minimize the successful drive for better conditions and increased wages by Kosher butchers and Butcher Workmen's union. There are about 1,500 retail shops in this city and nearly ten-hour day and $18 a week, as usual, the A. F. of L. and the United Hatters knew what they were about."

WANT EIGHT HOURS.

Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 11.—Women employes of the Chester Manufacturing company have suspended work in the stitching department, to secure an increase. The concern manufactures children's dresses.

WORKERS DEMAND JUSTICE.

UNIONISTS ARE JAILED.

BAKERS UNDER LICENSE LAW.

R. R. MACHINISTS GAIN.

TAILORS RAISE WAGES.

TO LICENSE DETECTIVES.

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